

Property for Sale.

Decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria last will of Benjamin Shreve, his executors offer for sale, valuable Property at the corner of Fairfax-street, part of which Charles Bennett. The lot contains King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street to a rent charge of 50 dollars.

are desirous, either of securing for business, or vesting their estate, this is a most inviting opportunity. A small part of the money in hand or in an approved mortgage on the balance a liberal credit. For terms apply to either of the undersigned.

William Paton, }
Edward Stabler, } Exrs.
John Janney, }

is to give Notice,

subscribers, of Alexandria county, of Columbia, have obtained from the Court of said county, letters on the estate of David Deane county aforesaid, deceased, giving claims against the said estate, and all persons interested therein, are requested to make immediate application to the undersigned, under our hands this 1st day of July, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, Exec'x.
John Korn, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

CONRAD AND CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,
NEW WORK.

ENTITLED
AMERICAN REGISTER.
of the British Annual Register.

subscribers, three dollars per volume.

received by John Conrad and Co. M. and J. Conrad and Co. Somerswell and Conrad, Peters, Conrad, and Co. Norfolk, and Co. Alexandria.

ABLE LANDS.

Sold very Cheap.

sell my Mill Tract of Land, situated in the town of Alexandria; containing eleven hundred acres. On this plantation besides the mill, there is a very good mill, in a pair of burr, and one pair of with elevators, &c. complete work—a distillery convenient with four stills and every necessary complete order—a dwelling, barn, with stables under it to 20 stalls, with every other out on a farm—a very good garden of about 2500 trees of the this country can afford. There are 400 acres of the tract cleared in woods and a great part of it nearly 300 acres more may be bottoms adjoining the two rivers.

ALSO,
er tract of one hundred acres from Alexandria, part of the and adjoining the lands of Messrs. Herbert, Robert Patton, and the Mount-Verdon road running. This tract is mostly in conveniently situated for country lands should be sold at private (I would prefer) I will take in more convenient to the purchaser any of the banks from Richmond, or any kind of stock of

not sold before Friday the first of the month, on that day public auction, to the highest bidder in the following day the Chesapeake like manner. The Mill divided into three or four farms to a lease of four and an half the first day of July last. The will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres.

If sold at public auction the made known on the days of

William Hepburn.

Ree's Cyclopædia,

VOL. II. PART II.

JUST RECEIVED.

ers are requested to send for which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY.

PRINTED BY
EL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1807.

[No. 1827.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD.

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of shipr. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,

For sale by
Lawson & Fowle.

Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,

AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,

For Sale by
M. MILLER.

December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 23.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street, occupied by Messrs. Richard Venable & Co.—

Apply to
James Patton.

October 20.

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,

23 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 pipes 5th proof Brandy

11 do. Malaga do. } of excellent quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

50 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheetings

50 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet cider

100 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candles.

January 13.

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 300 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt;

For sale by
Lawson and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,

100 boxes mould candles

5 chests young hyson tea

4 bales Beerboon Currahs

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheads N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE.

25 chests young hyson } TEAS

15 do. imperial } first quality.

15 bales Beerboon Currahs

6 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall cottons

30 rolls heavy Ravens duck

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes

15 hogsheads } Muscovado Sugar.

10 barrels

150 barrels N. E. rum

4 hogsheads Grenada do.

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon

Half barrels and kids of beef

200 boxes soap

50 boxes chocolate

30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

Farmers Attend.

A complete LIGHT WAGGON & TEAM of HORSES, will be sold on a long credit, or exchanged for YOUNG NEGROES.—The owner will accept of the best offer he receives before the 15th instant.

Apply to the Printer.

February 5.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

500 Spanish Hides,

5 tierces Clover Seed,

1 ditto Timothy,

AND

5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20.

FOR SALE,

Six Shares in the Potomac Canal.

Apply to the Printer.

January 13.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool stored Salt, &

2500 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

6 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

4 hhd. market Madeira Wine of a superior quality

4 quarter casks do. do. } for quality

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public,

that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.

Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Matt's and Mr. Hodgson's tavern.

January 5.

W. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenlie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining; and thereby destroying the case designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.

July 8.

d12m

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND containing two acres, situate on the line between the district of Columbia and state of Virginia, and adjoining the gardens of A. McKenzie and Capt. Cartwright, near the spring garden.—For terms apply to

BEAL HOWARD,

WEST END.

February 9.

Butter for Sale.

BRYAN HAMPSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of BUTTER, in the very best order for shipping—which he will sell low on a long credit.

February 2.

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

SEINE TWINE.

3,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.

ALSO,

10 quarter casks Port Wine

10 boxes Spermaceti Candles

12 kegs fresh Raisins—

For sale by
James Sanderson.

January 19.

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,

Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3.

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GROCERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE

KING-STREET,

At his Grocery & Flour Store,

HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

Muscovado SUGAR of various quantities

Moore's Loaf and Lump do.

MOLASSES in hhd.

Havana HONEY

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson & } TEAS,

Hyson Skin, and } Of a good quality

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE

Spanish SEGARS in boxes

RAISINS in kegs and boxes

Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good

Low priced West-India RUM

New-England do.

French and Peach BRANDY

Holland GIN

Rye WHISKEY

Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles

Manufactured TOBACCO

Mould and dip'd CANDLES

Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel

American GUNPOWDER

Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.

100 tons Plaster Paris.

20 fls. whole or gross HERRINGS

100 bls. cut do.

20 bls. SHAD

Clover Seed.

Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.

ALSO—

FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3

Just Received,

10 chests } Young Hyson TEA

20 boxes } do.

10 chests Hyson Skin do.

20 casks Malaga WINE

A quantity Sole LEATHER,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

January 26.

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PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

A likely Negro Woman, about 18 or 19 years of age, and her female Child. She is a good house servant. A credit of 90 days will be given.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 5.

FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome MARE, young and in prime order—fit for the saddle or brood.—Terms cash, or negotiable paper at 60 days. The mare may be seen on application at Mr. Hodgkin's stables.

February 5.

Strong Beer Brewery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the drinkers of malt liquor, that this season he has been able to improve the quality of his malt liquor so as to warrant a comparison with any imported.

The citizens can now have this wholesome beverage brewed in their own town and laid down at their doors regularly and cheaper than any imported.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH,
On the motion to reject the Bill received from the Senate for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, delivered in the House of Representatives on Monday Jan. 26.

MR. J. RANDOLPH. I shall give my vote in a very different manner from the gentleman who has just sat down. I was extremely happy to witness the very prompt and decided opposition this measure received in the house, and from the quarter whence that opposition originated; and I subscribe with the greatest pleasure to the sound constitutional doctrine, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania advanced this morning before our doors were opened. We are now told that to reject this bill at its first reading, will be to depart from the usual course of proceeding in this house, and an attempt is made to enlist the feelings of members so far at least as to permit the bill to progress one step farther, that we may avoid violating that decorum which ought to be observed between the two houses. I do not, however, consider the subject in this light. I conceive, on the contrary, it is as competent to us to reject the bill on its first as on any other reading. I well recollect that about eight years ago an important bill was smuggled through the house by this fastidious mode of proceeding. Gentlemen were allured from their honest opinions, and finally by finesse and management the bill was carried through the house. I understand that this course is pursued by the other branch of the legislature on bills carried from this house; and I believe it will be found that with regard to the passage of bills between the two houses, the course of procedure on the part of this house is more liberal than that pursued in the other. For I do not recollect a single instance in which the veto of a single member can stop the passage of a bill in this house received from the other branch of the legislature. I, therefore, feel no scruples on this score. I think it just as well to say, that we will permit this bill to pass to a second or third reading, as to say that though we are opposed to the principle contained in a resolution which may originate in this house, we will nevertheless permit a committee to bring in a bill to carry it into effect, because we may destroy the bill at its last stage. This appears to me to be a strange course of reasoning. It is like permitting yourselves to be bound in chains, that you may be loosed again, or going into prison that you may afterwards come out. Gentlemen talk of the propriety of discussing this subject, but when a subject is so clear that every man has made up his mind upon it, where is the need of discussion? If it is not so clear, will any gentleman say that the discussion now had, in which every member has a right to speak twice, which is once more in my opinion than is necessary, will not be sufficient to develop all the merits and demerits of the bill? Will gentlemen undertake to say, if every member shall give the mature, or as it may be, crude suggestions of his mind, that the subject will not be sufficiently discussed, and lead to the formation of a correct judgment? I believe it will. And therefore on this ground, a bill may as well be decided in its present stage as before a committee of the whole.

Some gentlemen to whom I have listened with considerable gratification, tell us that out of respect to the other branch, we ought not at this time to reject the bill. I however feel no such respect on this occasion, and shall express none. On the contrary, I am free to declare, that when a measure, tending to impose a burthen on the people, or to detract from the privileges of the citizen, comes from that quarter, I shall always view it with jealousy. The inequality of the representation in that branch, the long tenure of office, and the custom to which they are so familiar of conducting their proceedings in conclave—[The house will recollect how long it was after the adoption of the constitution before the public could get admission even into their two penny gallery]—render all their proceedings, touching the public burthens, or the liberties of the people, highly suspicious. And to say the truth, I am not at all surprised that they did close their doors on this occasion, that they might not be under the inspection of the public eye, while they were passing the bill on the table. I say so, because I am willing to abide by the good old principle of judging all men by myself, and if I had introduced such a bill, I should have been glad my name did not appear on the journals, that the public might not know to whom they were indebted for such a precedent.

I have another objection to the bill, besides that of the quarter from which it originated, or the manner in which it has been presented to the house. It appears to my mind like an oblique attempt to cover a certain departure from an established law of the land, and a certain violation of the constitution of the U. S. which we are told have been committed in this country. Sir, recollect that congress met on the first of December; that the president had information of the incipient stage of this conspiracy about the last of September; that the proclamation issued before congress met, and yet that no suggestion either from the executive, or from either branch of the legislature has transpired touching the propriety of suspending the writ of habeas corpus until this violation has taken place. I will never agree in this side way to cover up such a violation, by a proceeding highly dangerous to the liberty of the country, or to agree that this invaluable privilege shall be suspended, because it has been already violated, and suspended too after the cause, if any there was, for it has ceased to exist. No, I wish to be true to those principles which I have constantly maintained, and God willing, ever will maintain, so long as I have a seat on this floor, or have life. It has heretofore been the glory of those with whom I have acted, that in all our battles we have combated for the principles of the constitution and the laws of our country in the persons of those in which they have been attempted to be violated, however infamous and contemptible. When those principles were prostrated under the sedition law, what did we say? That the character of the man accused could not change the laws of the land, or impair his rights; that we would support the constitutional rights of the citizen, in the person of the meanest reptile, as well as in the persons of those who occupy the highest stations in society. We have done so; let us continue to do so, regardless of popular clamor or odium, and we shall still continue to find ourselves on true ground. We never enquired what kind of a man Callender was; we said such is the law and the constitution; let justice take its course. I could quote other examples equally strong; but in deference to the feelings of the house I shall desist from doing it.

I beg pardon for detaining the house so long. I will, however, endeavor to express the remaining ideas I have to offer a few words. There is another consideration which renders this bill highly objectionable. I consider the case as now at issue, whether the U. S. is under a military or civil government, or in other words, whether the military government is subject to the civil power, or the civil authority to the military. I conceive that a case has occurred, in which the military has not only usurped the civil authority, but in which it has usurped nothing short of omnipotent power; and I consider this bill as calculated to give a softening and smoothing over to this usurpation; and on this ground I cannot assent to it. Suppose this bill either to pass or not to pass, what has been the practice under the constitution? By the expression under the constitution, I do not mean conformably to it. Men have been taken up by a military tribunal, and have been transported contrary to law. I say transported, for if a man can be transported from the district where the offence with which he is charged was committed, he may also be transported to Cayenne, or transported to Botany Bay. And even you yourself [addressing himself to the speaker] if such acts be sanctioned by this bill, in your passage from this house to your lodgings, may be arrested, put on board a vessel, and carried whithersoever the military authority may choose. To this I will never give my consent. It has been very well remarked by my colleague, that this is not the first case in which an insurrection has occurred in the U. S. but that it is the first case in which an attempt has been made to suspend the precious privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. I put it to any man, whether now that we have received information of the extent of this conspiracy, and when we find that Cataline, Cethegus and Lepidus have not as many brother conspirators as themselves, this conspiracy is equal to that in Pennsylvania in 1794 or 1795? In physical force it is not comparable to it, however in intellectual talent it may be. I conceive then that according to the constitution of the U. S. there is not one case in which the writ of habeas corpus can be suspended, and I should but go into this view of the subject if it had not been insisted by all those who have preceded me in the debate. My view of the subject is this—that this privilege can only be suspended in cases

in which, not merely the public safety requires it, but that the case of the public safety requiring it must be united with actual invasion or actual rebellion. Now with whatever epithets gentlemen may dignify this conspiracy, I am not even of the opinion of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. R. Nelson)—I think it nothing more nor less than an *intrigue*—and I am happy that I can declare on the honor, not of a soldier, but of a citizen, that I believe it to be a foreign intrigue, availing itself of domestic materials for answering its purposes, and poor indeed must be the situation of this, or of any other state of society, which would not furnish such materials.

A gentleman from Massachusetts has stated to the house that the organization and administration of the government at this time forbids the apprehension of any abuse being made of the powers delegated under this law. Surely, sir, the gentleman could not mean to urge this as any thing new. He must have known, if he had consulted history, as doubtless he has, that the king *de facto* and the administration *de facto* is always above suspicion—that there never was a proposition brought forward, that did not find a majority ready to say, there is surely no danger of any improper use of this power in our time, for we are all honorable men, & we would not delegate it, if an improper use could be made of it; and that if we reject a measure, we ought not to do it so much on account of ourselves, as on account of those who come after us. And what will those who come after us say of us? They will follow our example and declare that the character of their forefathers was above every doubt and every suspicion. Now, for myself I beg leave to be permitted to disclaim every argument of this kind. I do not indeed consider it fair to introduce such an argument. Let us take up the question on its own merits and demerits, without any allusion or reference to our own virtues or the degeneracy of posterity. For myself I have no hesitation in saying, that I will not grant this power at any time, except under the most imperious necessity; and I say this without any disrespect to this honorable body, or to any of the public functionaries. Take man as he is, and in his best estate, you find an animal prone to abuse and to corruption. There does not exist a single constitution or law in the world, that does not enforce this salutary truth.

I shall consider this bill, if it passes, as establishing a new era in the government. When I was a boy I recollect to have consulted such chronological tables as I could get access to. I recollect to have read that at a certain time monarchy was abolished in Rome; a little while after the first dictator was named—then the second dictator—and I believe, as in a case of apoplexy, she scarcely got over the third fit. I believe a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus might have here the same effect as the establishment of the first dictatorship at Rome. In what situation would it place yourselves and the citizens of this country? It would leave them at the mercy, not merely of a justice of the peace, but at the mercy of every subaltern officer of the army and navy. I believe it would comport as much with the safety and interest of this confederacy to give us power to send these people off, as to put the power in their hands. I believe we should be as trust-worthy as they. And let me ask what compensation to an innocent man, to a man of honor and feeling, to a man of character, who should be tied neck & heels and sent off to New Orleans, and who should ultimately be proved to be innocent. I ask what compensation it would be to him to bring an action of damages? Against whom? A man without visible property; and what action? An action on the most mercenary principle, to be indemnified in his fame, by dollars, dimes and cents. The injury would be irreparable. At present all stand under the law. If any one offend, let him be brought under it. But in this way, to put a man in an oyster boat or skipper, and transport him to a distance from the place of his arrest, and then say he shall have a remedy, in case of his innocence, against an inferior officer, is absurd. If we pass such a bill, which God forbid, it should contain a large appropriation, and government should be obliged to make good the injured party; to afford him redress. I say they should grant a large appropriation, for it is not for men with epaulets and gold buttons to make reparation. If the bill passes, we are told it will be but temporary. Why, the sedition law was but temporary; and I think, sir, alluding to the speaker, you were one of those who aided its passage much against your will, by being present at the

altar when it was more than once re-enacted. As to its three months continuance, I consider that as one of the most objectionable features of the bill; as a bait to the trap, as the entering wedge.

If it is made reconcilable to the interests and feelings of the house to pass it for 3 months, do you think we will then feel the same lively repugnance to it that we do now?—No, it has been truly said, that no man became perfectly wicked at once—and it may be affirmed with equal truth, that a nation is never enslaved at once. Men must be initiated by degrees, and their repugnance must be gradually overcome. Let me state a case. The proposed to extend the time of service of the executive magistrate from four to five or eight years, or for life. If it be prolonged for a term, do you believe we shall stop at its expiration? No: Once extended for life, he will then claim the power to choose his successor, and the hereditary principle will follow. This is the old trick. Let me however tell gentlemen that old birds are not to be caught with chaff, though unfortunately for them the mass of mankind does not consist of old birds. Pass one or her law and I would quit the country. A twin brother to this same bill was introduced into the British parliament in seventeen hundred and ninety four, and that bill to prevent seditious assemblies, was brought forward for about as good reasons as this. According to it if four or five persons assembled and refused on the notice of a magistrate to disperse, they were considered guilty of sedition and were dispersed by force. These two bills form a complete tyranny, and tyranny of the most odious kind because established under the mask of liberty. Was the tyranny of Robespierre less intolerable, oppressive or odious because inflicted in the name of the people, than a like tyranny in Turkey under the grand seignior and his muftis? Take one other thing along with you. These two laws would inflict on the liberties of the English nation, were inflicted by a man who came forward in the character of a reformer; by the man who came forward as the advocate of a parliamentary reform from which circumstance he acquired that popularity which enabled him to inflict those deadly wounds on the liberty of his country.

Having said so much with regard to the principle, permit me to add one word on the details of the bill.

There is a departure in it from the known, accustomed and received language of the constitution in the use of the word authority; the words are "warrant or authority;" the expression is in my opinion too lax. Perhaps we may be told that the bill may be amended on the third reading. But my objection to the principle contained in it is such, that I will not consent to carry to a third reading that which under no amendment can be rendered palatable to my taste. Mr. Randolph concluded by observing that he had so fatigued himself that he was unable to go on.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.
REPORT.

Made to the constituent assembly, by the committee of the constitution, at the last meeting, the 27th of December, 1806.

To render a revolution useful, it is not enough to have executed justice on a tyrant; but it is also necessary to strike such a blow at tyranny as will effectually destroy all means of its re-production. Such have been the wishes as well as the object of the people in nominating us to give them a constitution. Charged by you, fellow-citizens, to collect those principles and institutions most likely to establish and insure the liberties and the happiness of our fellow citizens, we now present you with the result of our labors.

It is an incontestible truth that the best system of government is that which, being adapted to the character and manners of the people for whom it is instituted, is most likely to procure them the greatest portion of happiness; but is equally evident and certain, that there are certain principles common to all good constitutions; the most essential of these principles is the division of power, since its concentration in the same hand is what defines and constitutes despotism.

We propose to you then, fellow-citizens, to establish a Senate, the members of which shall be elected in the present instance by the constituent assembly, and shall be hereafter chosen from amongst the public functionaries, which the people shall have appointed. Thus the senate

will be composed of soldiers who have signalized themselves rendered to their country, who, by their talents and will have merited the confidence of the public.

See what advantages this institution. Our laws are dictated by the caprice of an individual, always passions to separate his interest from the general good; the work of upright and enlightened men will be submitted to them, and to public discussion, who will have dictated the will be compelled to obey. The people will no longer apprehend that duties will be demanded; because the more interested to guard this point, as that their will upon themselves and their country.

It is by the division of power that the Americans have been so flourishing, in such rapidity that the annals of no nation offer a similar example.

We have thought it our duty to you to compose the senate of four members. This body will be too numerous; the expenses would suffer by it; but sufficiently great, that the much as possible in confidence and the wishes of the people.

The nomination of the functions of the state, vested in the senate, must the most essential articles of the constitution. It would be to the people, to lodge trust in the hands of the would be to pervert the public functionaries consider themselves as an individual. Every thing ought unceasingly to that they are the agents of the people, or their representatives. Thus in good theory and of all well regulated government the right of naming the public belongs exclusively to the people.

You have not forgotten were produced under the prerogative of giving place to his usurpations.

Ambition and cupidity of every heart, men unable, contented for the paltry or keeping places, to the agents of tyranny subject to the will of were the instruments of

Every chief it is true is a Despot; but in most depend upon the power upon the men.

He who is deputed to his country, discards from passions, all private affectations love for his country whole heart; the present all for him; his soul devoted; he associates him generations who will succeed that civil and political in unison with the laws of he looks upon himself and the minister of the dence, who has created by.

Besides, citizens, if we part of the legislative power of the government, instead of liberty we should establish Does not experience prove that legislative power tends to relaxation, whilst the executive acquires greater intensity.

We propose to you, that no sum should be taken from the treasury without the secretary of state; who, prepared to render an account of the senate. It is just that the contributions form the state should be informed, for which they have been it were otherwise, if as the public treasure became an individual, corruption would even in the senate. Every where alike, let us have believe, that we are not able in our Republic, the where.

With regard to the situation may find ourselves relative verments, it is important annate the right of keeping

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will be composed of soldiers, who shall have signalled themselves by services rendered to their country, and of citizens who, by their talents and their virtues, will have merited the confidence of the public.

See what advantages must result from this institution. Our laws will no longer be dictated by the caprice and the will of an individual, always prompted by his passions to separate his individual interest from the general good; they will be the work of upright and enlightened men; they will be submitted to rigid examination, and to public discussion. Those who will have dictated them as senators, will be compelled to obey them as citizens. The people will no longer have reason to apprehend that duties will be imposed on them, beyond what the exigencies of the state demand; because they will have in their representatives, defenders, so much the more interested to guarantee them in this point, as that their weight would bear upon themselves and their families.

It is by the division of power, citizens, that the Americans have become numerous and flourishing, in such rapid progression, that the annals of no nation on earth can offer a similar example.

We have thought it our duty to propose to you to compose the senate of twenty-four members. This body ought not to be too numerous; the expedition of business would suffer by it, but it ought to be sufficiently great, that the laws may be as much as possible in conformity with the desires and the wishes of the people.

The nomination of the employments and functions of the state, which we have vested in the senate, must ever be one of the most essential articles in the constitution. It would be to prepare slavery for the people, to lodge this important trust in the hands of the executive;—it would be to pervert the public mind.—The public functionaries ought not to consider themselves as the creatures of an individual. Every thing on the contrary ought unceasingly to remind them that they are the agents and delegates of the people, or their representatives.—Thus in good theory and in the practice of all well regulated governments, the right of naming the public functionaries belongs exclusively to the legislative authority.

You have not forgotten the evils which were produced under Dessalines, by this prerogative of giving places, which was one of his usurpations.

Ambition and cupidity took possession of every heart, men until then irreproachable, consecrated for the purpose of obtaining or keeping places, to become the tools and the agents of tyranny; others became subject to the will of the tyrant, and were the instruments of his ferocity.

Every chief it is true does not resemble Dessalines; but in legislation we must depend upon the principles and not upon the men.

He who is deputed to form laws for his country, discards from his bosom all passions, all private affections; a holy, sacred love for his country occupies his whole heart; the present moment is not all for him; his soul darts forward to futurity; he associates himself with the generations who will succeed him; he wishes that civil and political laws should be in unison with the laws of nature, because he looks upon himself to be the organ and the minister of that Divine Providence, who has created man to be happy.

Besides, citizens, if we delegate only a part of the legislative power to the chief of the government, instead of promoting liberty we should establish despotism.—Does not experience prove that the legislative power tends unceasingly to relaxation, whilst the executive constantly acquires greater intensity of strength?

We propose to you, fellow citizens, that no sum should be taken from the public treasury without the signature of the secretary of state; who, placed within the cognizance of the senate, will be always prepared to render an account of his operations. It is just that the people, whose contributions form the revenues of the state should be informed of the purposes for which they have been employed. If it were otherwise, if as in monarchies, the public treasure became the treasure of an individual, corruption would be introduced even in the senate. Men being every where alike, let us have the modesty to believe, that we are not more incorruptible in our Republic, than they are elsewhere.

With regard to the situation in which we may find ourselves relative to other governments, it is important to vest in the senate the right of keeping up exterior re-

lations and of conducting negotiations. We ought to seek the good will and cultivate the friendship of all governments. In paying them the respect and consideration which is their due, we shall have a right to expect a return of noble and generous proceedings.

We have thought that the modest title of president would be that most becoming to the first magistracy of the republic. We propose to you that he should be elected for four years, and that he should be indefinitely eligible to be re-elected: we propose to you also, that he should have the command of the army, and that he should nominate the officers of justice.

These rights and these privileges, which exceed those possessed by the executive directory of France, render his career extremely important. Already we hear the voice of the people crying aloud to him, Our representatives have elected you the first magistrate of the state; they have chosen you for the first citizen: honors, dignities and fortune, they have accumulated on your head: if you deserve them, you shall be all your life surrounded with the eclat of command; but contribute to make us happy. Remember that the moment will arrive, when all the illusions of men will be dissipated, and when you shall have arrived at that period to which nature calls you, like every other, you will there find consolation only in the testimony of an irreproachable conscience, and in the recollection of the services you have rendered your country.

In the article which treats of civil justice, you will find such arrangements as will guarantee the protection of your property; and in the article which treats of criminal justice, you will find regulations which breathe humanity.

In acknowledging the right of every citizen to publish his opinions on matters of government, we make the liberty of the press the palladium of public liberty.

Governed by such principles; obeying a constitution which will be the compass that shall prevent our straying from the path, it will be our duty to follow; what will be wanting to our felicity? Nothing, fellow citizens, if we know how to make use of those benefits, which that divine Providence who has granted us his protection in all our enterprises, and who is placing us in the midst of this Archipelago, beneath a propitious sky, and upon a soil of such wonderful fertility, seems to have destined us to be the happiest people in the universe.

Signed, &c.

CONSTITUTION.

The people of Hayti proclaim, in the presence of the Supreme Being, the present Constitution.

TITLE I.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

ARTICLE I.

1. Slavery cannot exist on the territory of the republic. It is therefore forever abolished.

2. The republic of Hayti will never form any enterprise with a view to foreign conquest, nor to interrupt the peace nor interior police of the neighboring islands.

3. The rights of man in a state of society are liberty, equality and protection of property.

4. Liberty consists in being permitted to do that which does not invade the rights of our neighbor.

5. Equality consists in this, that the law extends the same protection to all, and the same punishment. Equality admits no distinction of birth or hereditary privilege.

6. Security results from the concurrence of all to protect the rights of each individual.

7. Property is the right of a citizen to enjoy and dispose of his effects, and of his revenues, and the fruits of his labor and industry.

8. Private property is sacred and inviolable. Every citizen, either by himself or by his representative, has the free disposition of whatever belongs to him. Every individual who invades the right of another, renders himself criminal.

9. The law is the general will, expressed by the majority of the citizens immediately, or through their representatives.

10. No citizen can be punished for any thing not forbidden by the law, nor constrained to do that which the law does not oblige him.

11. No civil or criminal law can have a retrospective operation.

12. The sovereignty resides essentially in the citizens at large. No individual, nor partial union of citizens, can arrogate sovereignty to themselves.

13. No one can without a legal delega-

tion exercise any authority, or fill any public employment.

14. Public offices cannot become the property of those who exercise them.

15. The public safety cannot be secured if the division of the powers of public functionaries is not established, the extent fixed, and their responsibility secured.

16. All the rights of men and of citizens are derived from these two principles, engraved by nature on every one's heart:

"Never do to others what you would not wish them to do to you."

"Constantly dispense to others that which you would wish to receive from them."

17. The duty of every one to society is to defend it; to serve it; to live submissive to the laws, and to respect those who are the organs.

18. No one can be a good citizen if he is not a good son, a good father, a good brother, a good friend and a good husband.

19. No one is a good man if he is not honestly and rigorously obedient to the laws.

20. Whoever openly violates the laws, declares himself at war with society.

21. Whoever, without openly infringing the laws, eludes them by cunning and artifice, wounds the interest of society and renders himself unworthy of their kindness and esteem.

22. On the protection of property rests the cultivation of the earth, all its productions, all the means of labor and all social order.

23. Every citizen owes his services to the country, and to the maintenance of liberty, equality and property, as often as the law calls on him to defend them.

24. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum.

During the night no one has the right to enter it, except in case of fire, inundation, or by the request of those within it.

During the day it may be entered for a special object, determined either by the law or by an order emanating from the public authority.

25. No domiciliary visit can take place, except by virtue of an express law, and for the person or object expressly designated in the act which ordains the visit.

26. No one can be prevented from speaking, writing or publishing his thoughts.

Writings shall not be subject to any censor previous to their publication.

No one shall be punished for what he has written or published, except in cases provided for by law.

27. No white, whatever may be his condition, can set his foot on this territory with the title of master or proprietor.

28. All whites are recognized as Haytians who constitute part of the army, or are in any civil employment, and those who are admitted into the republic at the publication of the present constitution.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, February 3.

Last night the editors of the N. York Gazette received the following interesting news from New Orleans, by the brig Neptune.

That on the 6th ultimo, general Wilkinson received a letter from col. Burr, who was at Natchez, requesting to know if the gen. would suffer him to pass New Orleans. The general struck his determination to oppose Burr's passage on the coffee house books, and at the same time requested the merchants to order the vessels down to Pluckamin, to prevent Burr from using them to aid in his plans. The general's note on the coffee house books threw the city into confusion.

The force which Burr had with him was not accurately known, but it was said his advanced guard under Adair consisted of 200 cavalry, and Burr was at the head of six hundred troops, all arrived at the Natchez.

All the gun-boats, two ketches, and the schooner Revenge, had sailed up the river under the command of commodore Shaw.

The militia and volunteers were all put under arms the 6th ult. and were on duty when the Neptune sailed.

Lieut. Small, of U. S. army, and a Mr. Henderson, had been arrested as participants in Burr's conspiracy.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on Merchants wharf, on a credit of 60 and 90 days,

7 hhds. and 10 barrels of good Brown Sugar.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 5.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Mr. Lee yesterday moved the supreme court of the U. S. for writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Messrs. Alexander, Bollman and Swartwout. The court assigned this day for the consideration of the motion. The argument, we understand, will, in the first instance, be directed to the solution of the abstract question, whether the supreme court has, in any case, power to issue a writ of habeas corpus.

[Nat. Intell. Feb. 6.]

Extract of a letter, dated Louisville, January 9, 1807.

"We received information last evening, on which I think we can rely, that Colonel Burr's party was to make their rendezvous at the Iron Works on the 2d of this month, and there is no doubt now left but his intentions are the Spanish settlements at and in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge on the Mississippi, and that if his intentions ever had been a conquest of Mexico, the exertions of our government have for the present diverted him to a secondary object."

Accounts from the mouth of Cumberland state, that Colonel Burr, with about 80 or 90 well armed men, which constituted his whole force, descended the river from that place on the 23rd December. One account says, that on the morning of that day, he had all his men drawn up & harangued them eloquently. He informed them that the avowed object of settling the Ouachita lands, was only designed as a deception, whilst his real object was far more important; that it was not yet time to divulge his plans; but that he should do so in a very few days; that his object was honorable, and the prospect bright of making independent fortunes for his followers. Another account, in which we place great reliance, says, that his men were drawn up in order, on the day above mentioned, for the avowed purpose of hearing a disclosure of his plans; but in consequence of the attendance of many neighboring citizens, he informed them that the development must be delayed for a few days, when he would give them full information on that subject. He then told them, that those who were unwilling to proceed on the enterprise, were at liberty to return; upon which they gave three cheers, and unanimously declared their determination to proceed.

The accounts further state, that Colonel Burr had been down to Massac, and was escorted up by some of the United States troops.

DIED, yesterday, suddenly, Mr. JESSE GREGG, aged 75 years—a respectable member of the society of Friends.

Departed this life, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. JONATHAN FAW. His friends are invited to attend his remains to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, from the house of his father, to the Episcopal burial ground.

Mr. Guirey is now arrived, and will preach to-morrow, at eleven and three o'clock, in the Christian meeting house.

The Episcopal Congregation are respectfully informed, that their Rector, the Rev. Mr. Gibson, will attend them on Sunday next.

February 5.

PURSUANT to an order of the Common Council, we will LEASE for a term of years, the Wharf and Warehouse lately in the occupancy of Messrs. R. T. Hooe and Co.—Also, the Wharf and Lot on the north side of Duke-street.

J. Swift,
John McKenney,
C. Powell,

February 7. d6t

EDUCATION.

The Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed,

THAT a School is opened in town, for the education of youth in classical and polite literature, under the direction of OWEN F. MAGRATH, Graduate and Scholar of the House in the University of Dublin, and for many years Professor of Humanity in St. John's College, at Annapolis.

Terms for tuition Forty Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly—the number of pupils to be limited to twenty-five.

February 7. d3tlaw

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BEEF—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms.

Feb. 3—1

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hamilton's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscribers, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq.* late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using *Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mollier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm-Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm-Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm-Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tisso's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Seafaring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those

who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tisso's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1805.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tisso's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tisso's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1805.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Mulcovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,	TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,	
Imperial,	
Hyson,	
Young Hyson,	
Hyson-Skin, and	WINE S.
Souchong	
Best green Coffee,	
Chocolate, of a superior quality	
Madeira,	
Busellos,	WINE S.
Sherry,	
Lisbon,	
Teneriffe,	
Malaga, and	
Genuine old Port	

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Steaghton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, float indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

TO BE RENTED.

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—also, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. MOORE.

July 28.

Marsteller and Young, Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board.

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16.

Education.

THE citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity are most respectfully informed that the subscriber, formerly a tutor to Rev. Mr. Moscrop, has engaged an apartment in the dwelling of Mr. Ephraim Hill, for the purpose of teaching School. As he intends undertaking the task, with an assurance of his capability and a resolution of exerting himself for the great improvement of his pupils, he expects to gain that applause which is but justly due to industry and merit. His price is four dollars and a half per quarter, for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the English language grammatically—and for the language of dollars. He furthermore hopes, by his vigilance and strict attention to his duty, to render real satisfaction to all parents and guardians who may think proper to entrust their children to the care and tutelage of the public's most humble and obedient servant,

William Messenger.

February 4. The School will be opened on the first tenth of this month.

The elegant and well-adorned

ENGLISH HORSE BRILLIANT.

The property of John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. J. Milton's, in Frederick county, Virginia, one mile from Berryville, 6 from Snicker's ferry on Shenandoah river, and 12 from Winchester; at the low price of twenty-five dollars, (dischargeable by twenty dollars during the season) with one dollar to the groom.

BRILLIANT is a beautiful grey, 16 hands high, possessing great bone, with fine shape and symmetry—his blood unexceptionable—and allowed by all judges to be as fine a horse, in all respects, as was ever imported.

Pasturage furnished mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

His pedigree, performances, &c. will be published in handbills, when the season commences.

January 31.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Zimmerman, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, Adm'r.

John Zimmerman, Adm'r.

January 30.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lightfoot, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:—ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate.—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, Adm'r.

Samuel Lightfoot, Adm'r.

January 21.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased; his executors offer for sale, THAT Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,

Edward Stabler,

John Janney,

November 28.

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Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VENDUE

On every Tuesday and WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE, Corner of Prince and Water streets, a variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are sold on and the prices of which are as low as at any time be viewed and purchased at lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller,

Plaster Paris, afloat The CARGO of sloop Dove, Capt. Comb, from Portland, For sale, by

Lawrafon & F

Who have also for sale,

100 boxes brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh Bloom

AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,

For sale by

M. MIL

December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, at head of the town, to bind on nearly so.

Apply to the

September 25.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms

The large commodious well-stored BRICK WAREHOUSE on occupied by Messrs. Richard Veit

Apply to

James

October 20.

13 bbls. SUGAR of good

33 bbls. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine

11 do. do. Malaga do.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sa

Barrels of Clover and Herbs

And a large quantity of Red S

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve

July 25.

JOHN G. LAD

Has just received and for

10 pipes choice old Cogn

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

50 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheetings

50 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet cider

100 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candles.

January 15.

Liverpool Salt, a

The Cargo of the schooner T

son, Capt. Hall, from Boston,

500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool

For sale by

Lawrafon a

Who have also landing from

100 boxes mould candles

5 chests young hyson

4 bales Beerboon Gurr

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheads N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IV STORE,

25 chests young hyson

15 do. imperial

15 bales Beerboon Gur

6 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall cotton

50 rolls heavy Ravens

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine

15 hogsheads } Musc

10 barrels

150 barrels N. E. rum

4 hogsheads Grenada

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 kids s

Half barrels and kids of

200 boxes soap

30 boxes chocolate

30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.